

# Machine Learning and the Future of AI

Machine Learning

Machine Learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence (AI) that enables computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed to do so.

Machine Learning is a branch of AI that focuses on the development of algorithms that can learn from and make predictions on data. It is a key component of many modern AI systems.

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SAE level 4

AlphaGo Zero

logical positivism   logical empiricism

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Universal Approximation Theorem □ Nash Embedding Theorems □□□□□□□□□□□□  
 □□ word-embedding Vector Space □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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Deepmind – AlphaGo Zero

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多世界詮釋 (The Many-worlds Interpretation) 認為，  
量子力學描述的是所有可能性的疊加，而非單一確定狀態。  
每個可能的結果都對應著一個平行宇宙的分支。

根據此理論，當一個量子系統被測量時，  
宇宙會分裂成多個分支，每個分支代表一個可能的測量結果。

這種詮釋與哥本哈根詮釋的“波函數坍縮”  
形成鮮明對比。在哥本哈根詮釋中，測量行為會導致系統從  
疊加態坍縮到單一確定態。

多世界詮釋的一個關鍵特點是，  
所有可能的結果都同時存在於不同的宇宙分支中。

這意味著，對於任何量子事件，  
都存在一個無限多的平行宇宙，每個宇宙都經歷了不同的結果。

這種觀點引發了許多哲學和科學上的討論。

支持者認為，這為量子力學提供了一個更一致、  
更簡單的解釋，無需引入測量過程中的隨機性。

然而，批評者指出，多世界詮釋面臨著嚴重的可證偽性問題。  
由於無法直接觀察到其他宇宙分支，  
該理論在科學上難以驗證。

儘管如此，多世界詮釋在量子力學界和公眾中  
都獲得了廣泛的關注和討論。

目前，該理論仍處於理論探討階段，  
尚未成為量子力學的主流詮釋。

支持者認為，多世界詮釋“更簡單、更一致”，  
因為它不需要引入“測量”這個模糊的概念。  
在他們看來，量子力學的數學描述本身就暗示了  
所有可能性同時存在的觀點。

然而，反對者指出，多世界詮釋“過於複雜”，  
因為它要求我們接受一個無限多的平行宇宙。  
他們認為，這是一種不必要的繁瑣，  
且缺乏直接的實驗證據支持。

此外，多世界詮釋還面臨著嚴重的可證偽性問題。  
由於無法直接觀察到其他宇宙分支，  
該理論在科學上難以驗證。這使得它在科學界  
的地位一直處於爭議之中。

儘管如此，多世界詮釋在量子力學界和公眾中  
都獲得了廣泛的關注和討論。它不僅是一個科學理論，  
更是一個引發了深刻哲學思考的議題。

目前，該理論仍處於理論探討階段，  
尚未成為量子力學的主流詮釋。未來，  
隨著量子技術的不斷發展，  
或許有一天我們能夠對這個神秘的理論進行驗證。

在科學和哲學的交匯點上，  
多世界詮釋繼續引發著人們的無限遐想。

無論最終的結論如何，  
對量子力學本質的探索都將繼續推動著人類對宇宙  
的理解向前發展。



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